



## SLUGGING MATCH

In Which the West Virginia Commissioner, Gen. St. Clair,

## COVERS HIMSELF WITH GLORY

And At the Same Time Gets Covered With Gore.

## TAKES THREE COLUMBIAN GUARDS

And a Gateman To Do It, However, and the Gallant State Senator, World's Fair Commissioner and General All Around West Virginia Hunter Doesn't Get Much the Worst Of It--All Caused by a Forgotten Badge, the General's fiery Temper and an Impudent Gateman. Drummers Day at the Fair--Eight Thousand of the Knights of the Grip in a Street Parade.

World's Fair Grounds, July 25.—

An interesting event not on the official program of World's Fair attractions took place to-day when Commissioner St. Clair, of West Virginia, and member of the council of administration, attempted to enter the grounds without displaying his commissioner's badge. The commissioner had left his badge at home and wanted to pass through the gates on his personal card alone. The gatekeeper demurred somewhat and finally told the commissioner to step aside until the crowd of passengers who had just come in on the train had entered. After waiting a minute or two the southern commissioner stepped to another gate and was again told to wait. He did so, and becoming tired tried a third gate. By this time he was a little out of humor, and told the gatekeeper he was becoming tired of waiting and if he did not intend to let him in, he would go and buy a ticket. "I have business in the grounds and I am going in," remarked the colonel in rather an angry tone. The gatekeeper then let him through, with a remark which no one but the West Virginian seems to have heard. Whatever it was it increased his ire, and he informed the gatekeeper that he did not propose to take any impudence, and if he heard any more the gatekeeper would lose his job. More angry words followed on both sides, when a Columbian guard came up and demanded to know what the row was about. The wrathful commissioner abruptly informed the guard it was "none of his damned business." A crowd had gathered by this time and two more Columbian guards came up. One of the new arrivals seeing there was a prospect for a fight took hold of Col. St. Clair's arm and was instantly knocked down by the latter. With this the gatekeeper and two remaining guards went at the colonel hammer and tongs and for the next five minutes they were so badly mixed up that it was impossible to distinguish one from the other. The crowd cheered and the distinguished member from West Virginia and the gatekeeper and guards clawed and pulled and pounded and scratched each other in a decidedly vigorous and vicious manner. At length some more Columbian guards arrived and with a good deal of effort they untangled the belligerent quartette and stopped the fight. The colonel, with his face and shirt front covered with blood, went to the office of President Higginbotham and washed, while his antagonists, equally pory, were conducted to the service building for a similar purpose.

After he had washed Col. St. Clair said the guards and gatekeeper all knew him. "I lost my badge at home last week and it had not been sent to me yet. Those gatekeepers have been letting me in every day since on my card and I could see no reason why they should stop me to-day. If the gatekeeper had told me frankly that he could not let me in without the badge I would have bought a ticket. But he became impudent and insolent and I told him if he did not behave himself I would have him discharged. With that he struck me, and then the fight became general."

The entries in the horse show are closed. The list is a big one, though including only a few famous as racers. Most of the exhibitors will show draught, coach, saddle and driving horses. Already the first room provided has been entirely spoken for. Acres of new sheds are going up and when the display opens, August 15, there will be a confusing wilderness of barns for the accommodation of exhibitors.

Incubation in all its varied phases and possibilities is receiving increasing attention. While its zenith of prominence is in the electrical building, where there is also another entire building devoted to this department. Around the sides are the artificial hens and down the centre are stacks of patent food for chickens. A competitive race of the hatching is being planned as a drawing card for the crowds.

August 4 has been set apart as "Scotland's day" at the fair. The World's Fair Scottish assembly, representing the societies of the United States and Canada, has in charge the make up of the programme, which will be an elaborate one.

Another conference between the foreign commissioners, the council of administration and Collector Clark was held at the fair grounds to-day to prepare plans for the sale of duplicates of the foreign exhibits in the World's Fair buildings. There is a movement on foot among some of the foreign exhibitors to establish a warehouse outside the grounds for the sale of the duplicates they have brought along. These individual pieces can be sold and removed, which could not be done in the special bonded warehouse, where much of the goods are now stored. Some of the exhibitors have already started stores on Cottage Grove avenue, where they sell and deliver duplicates of the goods they exhibit inside the grounds. As the duty has been paid

on all such duplicates, neither the government nor the exposition authorities can interfere if so disposed.

## INTERESTING RECORDS.

At the Geographical Congress, which will meet in the memorial art palace Thursday and Friday, some of the facts to be disclosed will be a surprise to modern historians, as they have been buried in the archives of the Vatican at Rome for centuries. Among the papers to be read is one by W. E. Curtis. For many years it has been contended that the Vatican contained evidence to prove that the Norsemen discovered America before Columbus, and many attempts have been made to examine the papers. They were not examined, however, until last fall, when Mr. Curtis, in the interests of the exposition, requested of the pope the privilege of seeing the documents. The pope then ordered an investigation and J. C. Heywood, an American scholar in Rome, represented the United States department of state in the matter. Over 1,400 documents were examined. These documents did not prove the assertion of the Scandinavian scholars that the voyage of Erickson was known to Columbus, but they did prove that a Catholic bishop resided in Greenland at that time and that he reported to the pope that there were unexplored regions south of Greenland that were peopled by savages. Translations of the document concerning these historic facts will be read in full at the congress.

## THE DRUMMERS.

The parade of commercial travelers to-day in honor of the World's Fair was a notable one. It is estimated that 5,000 of them participated. Some estimates place the number in line at over 8,000. The great column was diversified by the bright-bued umbrellas and the gorgeous coaches and the gaily costumed bands and the wonderful drum majors.

The procession proper of the travelers was led by the Ohio contingent, several hundred strong, marching four abreast and most of them carrying the red and white umbrellas. To-morrow the commercial men will visit the fair and will gather at 11 o'clock in the festival hall where they will be addressed by various prominent men.

## THE EDUCATORS.

Preliminary to the annual meeting of the National Educational association which convened in its opening session at 3 o'clock to-day in the art palace, in connection with the world's congress auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, there have been coming together for the past week the leading educators from all parts of the civilized world.

More than 15,000 delegates are expected to be in attendance and from 12 to 15 separate congresses will be held from day to day during the week. The main auditorium and galleries of the hall of Columbus Art Palace was filled at 3 o'clock to-day when the opening session of the association was called to order in international convention by Charles C. Bonney, president World's Congress Auxiliary.

President Bonney delivered an address of welcome, and was followed by Dr. F. A. Noble, of Chicago.

## IN OUR FAVOR.

Rumor that the Bering Sea Case Is Decided in Favor of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—A rumor reached Washington to-night that the arbitrators in the Bering Sea controversy between the United States and Great Britain who have been in session at Paris since March listening to arguments in the case, had decided in favor of the United States. No confirmation nor denial of the report could be had here to-night.

## A. C. DAVIS ARRESTED.

The Absconding College President Brought Back to Clarkburg—Captured in Illinois.

CLARKBURG, W. VA., July 25.—Mr. A. C. Morris and Officer Thaddeus Boggs arrived here at 7:02 this evening having as their prisoner President A. C. Davis, late of the West Virginia business college. Mr. Davis was arrested at a country residence near Cairo, Ill., on Monday morning. The news of his apprehension rapidly spread and there were large crowds of curious and anxious people gathered in the vicinity of the court house when the carriage drove up.

The young man wore a very baggy and contumacious and seemed much affected. His father completely broke down when he caught sight of the wayward young man. Many people were moved to expressions of sympathy at what they saw. It is rumored that an investigation of the alleged forgery will implicate other people as prominent as the absconding president. He says he left because his life was threatened, and denies having any money with him.

The college has been permanently closed and the outcome of the trial to-morrow will be watched with great interest. The young man who went from this city deserves great credit for their caution and speedy work in securing their man. They found him asleep in his room. The duty of arresting him devolved upon Officer Boggs.

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Session in Charleston—A Satisfactory State of Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 25.—The state board of health convened to-day in the senate chamber. There were present Dr. A. P. Ewing, of Charleston; Dr. W. M. Lato, of Bridgeport; Dr. E. F. Irons, of Monroe county; Dr. L. D. Wilson, of Wheeling; Dr. G. T. Dally, of Davis, Tucker county; Dr. N. D. Baker, secretary, of Martinsburg. The secretary read a report in which he said it was a matter of congratulation that we had not this year to combat with cholera, but that foreign governments had perfected the principles of quarantine sanitation, and had at last succeeded in restricting the spread of the disease to such an extent that future plagues of cholera must result from carelessness, as they are no longer possible through ignorance of preventative measures. We might view with satisfaction the freedom of this state from epidemic. There had been no report of cases of cholera experienced, nor any occasion for oppressive quarantine measures during the past year.

Vacancies in the local boards of Vaccines and Mason counties were filled by the appointment of J. P. Johnson, M. D., of Brooke, and C. B. Waggoner, of Mason.

## BANK FAILURES

In Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Louisville Yesterday.

## COMBINED WITH OTHER FEATURES

Of the Situation, Cause Uneasiness in New York.

## THE CLOSED BANKS ARE SOLVENT.

However, and Depositors Will Lose Nothing—The Trouble All Caused by the Stringency in the Market and is Only Temporary—A Shortage of Currency in the West—Wall Street Expression is That the Trouble Appears to Be More Widespread and Nearer Home than a Week Ago—Farmer's Bank of Findlay Fails.

New York, July 25.—Bankers to-day were disposed to take a more gloomy view of the general business situation than they were a week ago. The shutting down of manufacturing interests all over New England and the private advices received by the New York bankers as to the condition of the New England banks continue to make the prospect for the betterment of the condition in that quarter anything but good.

From the west banks continue to receive calls for currency, and there is a constant withdrawal of New York balances. The failure of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company in Milwaukee and the two banks in Indianapolis, all of which were considered as strong institutions as assisted in their respective localities, only added to the uneasiness felt here about the western situation.

In Wall street the expression regarding the collapses of to-day is that the trouble appears to be more widespread and nearer home than a few days ago.

## INDIANAPOLIS BANKS FAIL.

Two Institutions Suspend and Run Made on Others—Excitement in the City.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 25.—After banking hours yesterday afternoon there was a rumor that the Indianapolis National Bank would not open its doors this morning.

President Haughey yesterday afternoon came to the conclusion that he should consult some of the officials of the other banks. A meeting was held last night. Mr. Haughey prepared a statement in which he said that the Louisville and New Albany failures had aggravated the local situation. Fifty thousand dollars was borrowed from the other banks, but it failed to carry the bank further than yesterday's transactions. It was finally concluded that the tide had set in was too strong to stem and it would be best for all concerned to suspend.

While the crowd was clustered about the suspended Indianapolis National Bank, a few were watching the doors of the Bank of Commerce across the street. At 9 o'clock the curtains remained up and soon a paper was posted announcing that the bank would not open to-day. The stringency of the money market was the reason given for closing. The Bank of Commerce has not been one of large deposits, and its failure will not have much effect on the local money market. Its indebtedness is said to be only \$150,000. The suspensions caused considerable excitement on the streets and at 10:30 a heavy rain was begun on the Indiana National.

While the Indianapolis National Bank was a United States depository, but \$3,439.90 was tied up. Pension Agent Ensey said that he would of course cease to draw checks on the suspended national. August 4 will be pension day and the office will pay out nearly \$3,000,000. "At the last payment we checked out nearly \$200,000 from the Indianapolis National," said Mr. Ensey.

Cashier Rexford said that the bank statement at the close of business July 12 would afford the best information as to the status of debts and credits that could be given until the government officer who would take charge should make his report.

Mr. Rexford was asked if the withdrawal of funds by country banks was not largely responsible for the difficulties. "The stringency of the times," he said, "has greatly reduced those balances."

## MORE MILWAUKEE FAILURES.

The Old Mitchell Bank Closes—A Surprise to the Public—Runs on Other Banks Checked.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 25.—The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank failed to-day.

Milwaukee people had become so imbued with the idea that this bank—the old Mitchell Bank—was the Gibraltar of finance that they could not credit the report that it had closed.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock the news that the bank had not opened its doors began to circulate on the streets and immediately a rush in the direction of the Mitchell building.

The crowd surged in and out and up and down the steps leading into the bank from Michigan street, and it grew in numbers as the news of the suspension spread. More than one business man walked down those steps with a pale face after reading the laconic notice on the doors. Cashier Murphy made the following statement: "We have not much to say about the matter at the present time, and in fact there is not much to be said. We have been subjected to a constant drain for some time, and have realized on every asset in which the bank could get money on short notice. We felt that under existing circumstances it was only a question of time when suspension would inevitably come, and therefore decided to close. We might possibly have got through to-day all right, but it was considered best for all concerned not to open for business. This bank is not insolvent by any means, and only time is needed to realize enough money to meet every liability. It not

only has ample assets, but Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Johnston are behind it."

At the instance of Benjamin M. Weil, the bank consenting, Judge Johnson appointed Washington Becker receiver of the bank. His bond was fixed at \$1,000,000.

Within five minutes after the news of the Mitchell bank considerable crowds gathered at the Merchants' Exchange. First National and Marshall banks and more or less of a crowd at the Wisconsin National Bank. Notwithstanding this fact and the renewed feeling of uncertainty a number of old depositors were on hand at each of the institutions for the purpose of making deposits, and while considerable money was hastily withdrawn, even larger amounts were placed on the inside of the counters.

## COLLAPSES IN LOUISVILLE.

A Memorable Day—Four Banks Close—All Said to Be Solvent.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 25.—To-day was a memorable one in the financial situation of this city. The Merchants' National Bank closed its doors at 10 o'clock and was followed half an hour later by the suspension of the Louisville Deposit Bank. Both failures were caused by the heavy demands from country banks, the local runs being comparatively insignificant. President Lindenberg, of the Merchants' National, says depositors and stockholders will be paid in full. Two other banks followed in the wake and closed their doors also.

The last statement of the Fourth National showed total resources of \$848,401.88, and liabilities of \$848,401.88. Among other bankers the Merchants' National has not been regarded with any suspicion owing to a fair statement made by order of the controller of currency on July 12, when the condition of the bank showed liabilities and assets \$1,015,166.73.

The last statement of the Louisville Deposit Bank shows total resources \$339,575.27 and liabilities \$339,575.27. Cashier Oehlitzberger assures the depositors that they will lose nothing. President Davis, of the Fourth National, was seen just after the closing of the doors. "All the information I have to give out at this time," he said, "is that no one will lose a mill by our suspension."

The Sweetwood Distillery Company also made an assignment, by its president, Moses Schwartz, at 12:45 o'clock to-day, to the Germania Safety Vault and Trust Company. Mr. Schwartz could not say what the liabilities amounted to and felt too bad to talk about the matter.

## Findlay Bank Fails.

LIMA, O., July 25.—The Farmers' National Bank, of Findlay, Ohio, closed its doors shortly after 12 o'clock, unable to withstand a run. It is feared that the other banks will be raided.

## Iron Merchants Fail.

St. Louis, July 25.—Ripley & Bronson, iron merchants and dealers in all kinds of iron, made an assignment this morning. Liabilities, \$150,000; assets not given, but probably close to the amount of liabilities. Stringency in money is given as the cause.

## Reduction of Wages.

RUTLAND, VT., July 25.—The Vermont Marble Company has notified its men that wages will be reduced fifteen per cent on August 1. The company is the largest marble concern in the world and employs 2,000 men.

## Silver Away Down.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—As a result of counter offer the treasury purchased yesterday 107,500 ounces of silver at \$0.6900 cents per ounce (including the 50,000 ounces announced in yesterday's dispatches). The price of silver in London to-day shows a slight advance over yesterday's price.

## THE KANSAS STRIKE.

Hundreds of Negro Miners Brought in But No Trouble Occurs.

WEIR CITY, KANS., July 25.—Just before day break this morning a train of six cars was backed into the enclosure around shaft No. 8 of the Keith & Perry mine near Scammon and 347 negroes from Alabama and Colorado were unloaded inside the stockade. Of these 67 were women.

Many of them claim to have come on the representations of the operators that they were to work at Columbus and not in the strike pits, and they talk of leaving. There were over 500 men and women on the train from Birmingham, but half of them went to Litchfield, where they were taken into the stockades of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company.

All of the Alabama negroes were armed—most of them with new Winchester rifles, though some have army muskets. P. H. O'Donnell who acts for President Walters in his absence, says there will be no trouble. O'Donnell asserts positively that all Missouri miners will go out August 1.

## MAY BE ANNEXED.

Indications That the Administration May Adopt Harrison's Hawaiian Policy With Modifications.

HONOLULU, July 10, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The political situation is practically unchanged since last advices. The provisional government has a new treaty nearly completed and will soon forward it to Washington.

The expected fight between the troops of the provisional government and Koolau, the leper outlaw of Kama, three soldiers being killed. Koolau escaped with his wife and child, but the remainder of the lepers were captured. Among the men killed was Private McCabe, a veteran of the Ninth Rhode Island regiment.

It is reported that Minister Blount has hinted encouragement to the leading annexationists lately. Nothing will be done, however, until he takes back his report. He hopes to leave here July 27. Some people think President Cleveland will resubmit the Hawaiian Treaty with some modification.

## Better Than Supposed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Much interest has been aroused among statisticians by the discovery that the figures of the balance of trade against this country for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, as shown by the records of the bureau of statistics in the treasury department, are about \$40,000,000 out of the way. Instead of an adverse balance of \$98,000,000 the corrected returns will show only about \$20,000,000.

## FRANCE'S ACTION.

A Virtual Declaration of War by the Government.

## MEASURES OF SAFEGUARD TAKEN

For "the Interests and Dignity" of the Republic.

## THE SIAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER

Surprised that the Ultimatum of Siam Was Not Accepted by the French Government—He Wants the Latter to More Clearly Define What It Really Does Want—A British Liberal Organ Accuses the Tory Papers of Jingoism in the Matter of the Franco-Siamese Difficulty. A Thing Which Great Britain Ought Not to Forget—England's Position Stated in Parliament.

PARIS, July 25.—A cabinet council was held to-day at Marly-Le-Roi, where President Carnot is temporarily sojourning. M. Carnot presided over the deliberations, which were entirely devoted to the Siamese question.

After the council rose a semi-official statement of the proceedings was issued. This statement was that in conformity with the unanimous vote of the senate and chamber of deputies, the government had taken such measures to safeguard the interests and dignity of France as were considered from Siam's replies to the French ultimatum to have been rendered necessary.

A dispatch from a semi-official source says that at 11 o'clock the French vessel had passed the mouth of the Menam river and had exchanged salutes with the Siamese forts.

The Siamese cabinet is far from realizing the critical nature of the situation. The ministers pursue their ordinary amusements as if no crisis existed. The royal family is helpless to face the present difficulties.

The Paris correspondent of the standard telegraph: "It is stated semi-officially that the blockade will not be confined to the estuary of the Menam, but that the rivers east and west also will be blockaded. The royal palace where 12,000 soldiers are believed to be massed will be attacked and occupied."

LONDON, July 25.—The correspondent at Bangkok of the Times telegraphs that the Siamese foreign minister, in replying to the statement of M. Pavie, the French minister, that Siam's answer to the French ultimatum was not satisfactory, expresses surprise and regret that the abdication by Siam of her sovereignty, not only over that part of her territory in dispute on the left bank of the Mekong river, but also over Stru-tong and Siamese by treaty, is not considered fully in accordance with the requirements of France. The Siamese minister therefore urges more strenuously than ever that France define exactly what she considers her rights in Annam and Cambodia and on the left bank of the Mekong river.

The correspondent adds that the Siamese government has offered to provide pilots to take the French gunboats Latin and Comete down the Menam river from Bangkok. These pilots were asked for by M. Pavie yesterday when he told the Siamese government that he would leave the city to go on board the warship Inconstante. It appears certain now that M. Pavie will hasten his departure. It is said that the French minister, on one of the gunboats and accompanied by the other, will go down the river this evening.

The Westminster Gazette, a Liberal organ, to-day published her article on the Franco-Siamese dispute under the caption "Jingo Phalarica." The paper admits that the situation arising from the dispute is serious, but it depreciates the bluster that marks the articles on the subject in a section of the Tory press. It urges that confidence be placed in Lord Roseberry and the British foreign minister, whose hands, it says, may be best strengthened by a certain amount of reserve. Great Britain, it adds, ought not to forget that France may possibly have a case as good in French eyes as any British case is in British eyes.

The Hon. George H. Curzon, conservative, in the house of commons asked whether France had notified Great Britain that she had established a blockade of the Siamese coast; whether the establishment of such a blockade would be regarded as an act of belligerency between France and Siam; whether the blockade had been or would be recognized by Great Britain, and what measures the government proposed to take in regard to the matter.

Sir Edward Grey replied that Great Britain had received from France verbal notice of the intention of the French government to blockade the Siamese coast. The blockade would certainly be an act of belligerency, said Sir Edward, added, proposed to continue its present protection of the lives of British subjects in Bangkok and of the property of British subjects. The government thought that the value that attaches to a declaration of a blockade must vary with the circumstances of each particular case. Sir Edward stated that any further communications now passing between Great Britain and France. As to the details of the blockade he must state that the government had only just received notice of the fact of the intended blockade.

## THE HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone Gives Mr. Chamberlain a Severe Scolding.

LONDON, July 25.—The house of commons, sitting as committee of the whole, continued the discussion this evening of the financial proposals in the home rule bill.

Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, moved to make permanent the provisional arrangement that Irish taxes should be collected for 6 years by the imperial government. In

speaking on his motion, Mr. Chamberlain denounced the government for trucking to the nationalists.

The house filled rapidly during Mr. Chamberlain's speech, as it was known that Mr. Gladstone would reply at length. When the premier rose few seats were vacant.

After repelling the charge that the Irish might eventually do as they pleased under the provisions of the bill and that in reality settled nothing, Mr. Gladstone turned toward Mr. Chamberlain and in a voice of anger and indignation said: "The right honorable gentleman has brought in to public life one of the most mischievous practices—the practice of continually and deliberately with utmost confidence in his own infallibility, ascribing to men who have the right to stand on the same level with him, who were at one time his colleagues and were supposed to be his friends, motives for their acts which they indignantly disclaim." [Prolonged cheering.] After describing Mr. Chamberlain's exaggeration of facts as "gross and habitual," Mr. Gladstone closed his speech with the declaration that the government felt satisfied their proposals would meet the approval of the taxpayers of the country. As soon as the cheering and counter-cheering subsided, Mr. Balfour rose to the defense of Mr. Chamberlain and his speech. After his speech the committee arose.

## MANAGUA BOMBARDED

By the Revolutionists—One Shell Explodes Near the Residence of Minister Lewis Baker and His Daughters.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, July 25.—The city of Managua was under bombardment by the revolutionists for four hours yesterday.

Two of the steamers, seized by the Leons when they started the revolt, appeared off Managua at 4 o'clock in the morning. They opened fire at once and continued to shell the city until 8 o'clock.

Thirty shells in all were thrown into the city. Considerable damage was done to public buildings and private houses, and two persons were killed.

No notice of the proposed bombardment was given, but the shelling was begun before the women and children had a chance to leave the city.

One shell burst near the house of Minister Baker and his daughters.

Minister Baker has sent a protest to the leaders of the revolution against that violation of the rules of civilization and acts of barbarism in shelling the city without first giving notice.

## The Official Information.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The only official information of the progress of the revolution in Nicaragua that has been received by the state department for a week past was contained in the following dispatch from Minister Baker at Managua, the capital, which was received to-day:

"Revolutionists cannonaded Managua from steamers; this morning without warning, killing one woman near legation and wounding several persons."

## THE OLD, OLD STORY

Of the Wealthy Farmer Who Doesn't Read the Newspapers and Keep Posted.

BROWNVILLE, PA., July 25.—Robert Elliot, a wealthy, farmer of Redstone, was unaccounted out of \$3,000 last Saturday by two strangers, who induced him to go into a land scheme. It was the old tin box story, in which \$5,000 was placed by the strangers and \$3,000 by Elliot. The box was left in charge of the farmer, and when it was opened by his son to-day it was found to contain a bundle of brown paper. There is no clue to the swindlers. Elliot is seventy-two years of age, and one of the wealthiest men in Fayette county.

## CHOLERA IN NAPLES.

Emigrants Sailing for America—Precautions Taken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Surgeon General Wyman has received the following cable dispatch from Assistant Surgeon G. B. Young, of the marine hospital service, stationed at Naples:

"Cholera prevails. Condition is worse. A large number of emigrants are preparing for America. Isolation on shore is impossible. Authorities refuse to permit detention on board. Passengers are transferred from train to ship and isolation on the way imperfect."

To this dispatch Dr. Wyman has sent the following: "Refuse bill of health unless all regulations are complied with. Inform companies full fine will be imposed without the bill."

## THE WHEELING TURNERS

In It at Milwaukee—Frank Miller Gets the First Prize for Club Swinging.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 25.—The twenty-sixth quadrennial turnfest of the North American Turnbund ended to-night with a distribution of prizes and a grand ball at the exposition building.

Among the group diplomats awarded to turnvereins were the following: Akron Turnverein, Akron, Ohio; Germania Turnverein, Steubenville, Ohio; Geyangverein, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wheeling took the twenty-ninth prize, Frank Miller, of Wheeling, took the first prize for club swinging.

## Care for the Destitute.

DENVER, COLO., July 25.—A meeting was held here last night to make plans for the care of the destitute, of whom there are more than 8,000 in this city.

## Steamship Movements.

BREMEN, July 25.—Arrived—Saale, New York; Muehen, Baltimore. BOSTON, July 25.—Arrived—Anglo-man, Liverpool.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, thunder storms, westerly winds, and cooler Wednesday evening.

## THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

9 a. m. 81° 10 a. m. 81° 11 a. m. 81° 12 m. 81° 1 p. m. 81° 2 p. m. 81° 3 p. m. 81° 4 p. m. 81° 5 p. m. 81° 6 p. m. 81° 7 p. m. 81° 8 p. m. 81° 9 p. m. 81° 10 p. m. 81° 11 p. m. 81° 12 m. 81°

MENTAL exhaustion and brain fatigue Promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer. 3